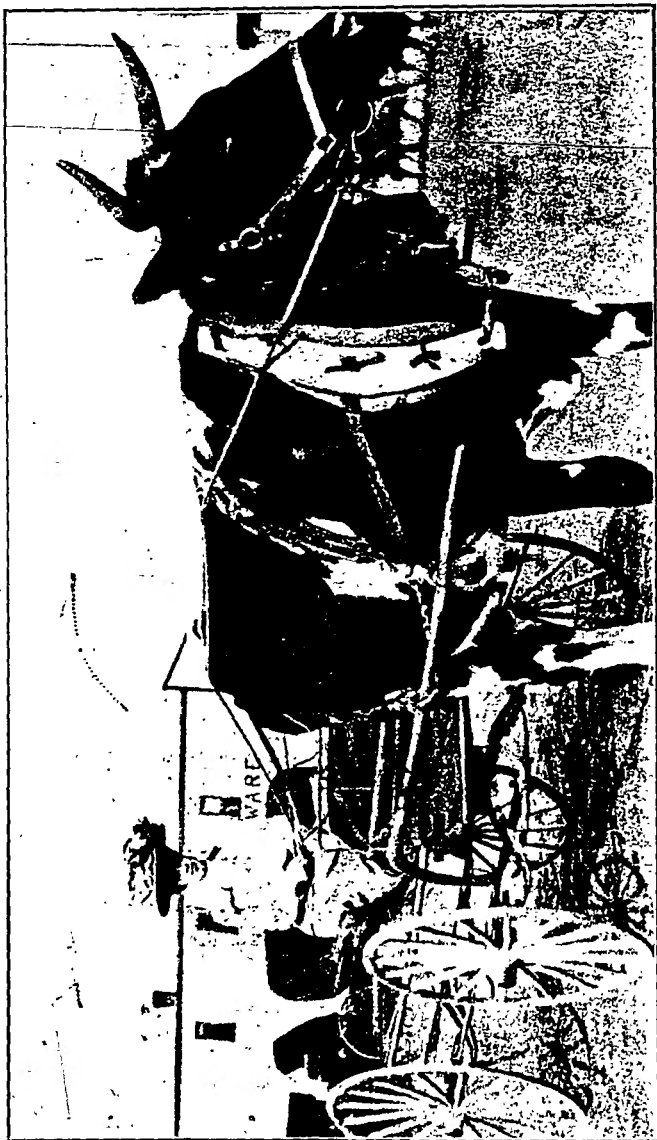


CRAIK

A SILENT SALESMAN

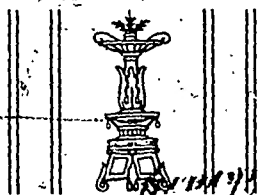
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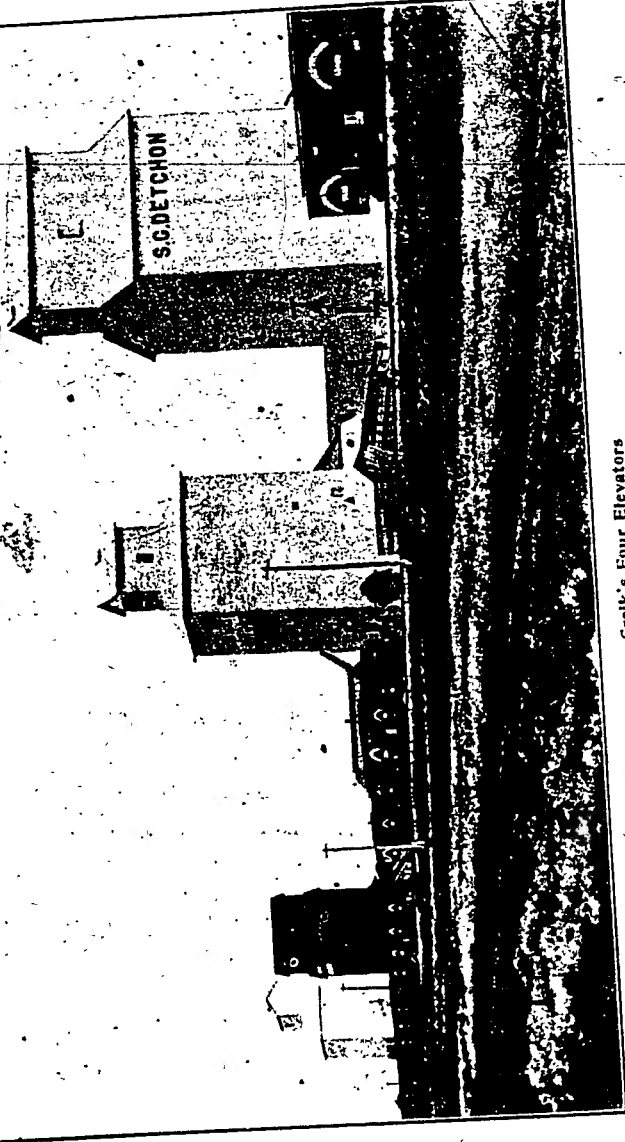
A Western Automobile--Coming to Town to Do the Trading

A SILENT... SALESMAN

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED



ISSUED BY THE
CRAIK BOARD OF TRADE
CRAIK, SASK., CANADA



Cralk's Four Elevators

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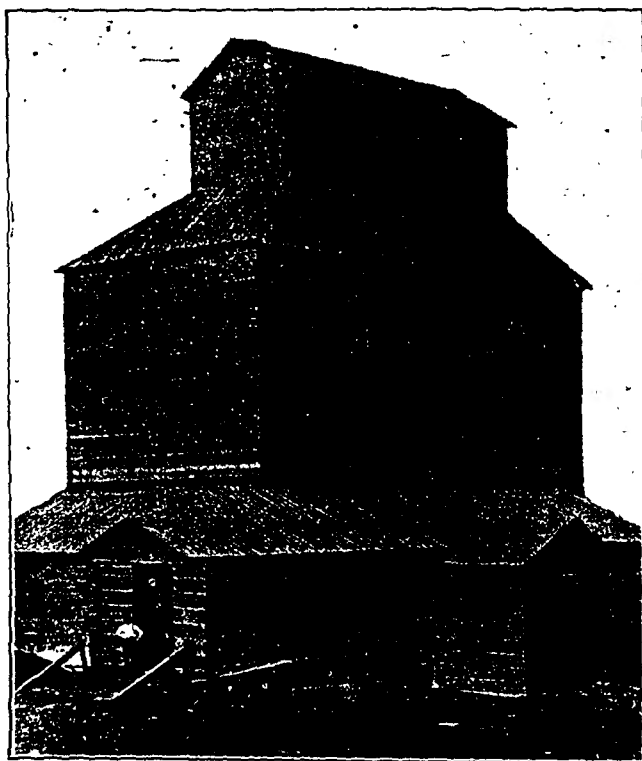
A Silent Salesman

TO TRADE—The rich and fertile Craik District wants to exchange its opportunities for energetic and progressive settlers. Large capital not required.

Rather an extraordinary and uncommon announcement, but it is a fact nevertheless and a careful perusal of the pages of this booklet will demonstrate that it is a fair exchange and that both parties to the trade will be big winners.

This booklet comes to you as a silent salesman and not as a missionary. It is a cold-blooded business proposition. The Craik District has wonderful opportunities—opportunities to acquire a home, a competency, wealth and contentment. It wishes to trade all these and more for people who will cultivate its soil, strengthen its society, build up its schools and churches and assist in the general development of its wonderful resources.

There is no place in the world that offers greater and better opportunities for the poor man, the man in moderate circumstances, or the speculator, than does this resourceful and productive district. It is situated in the most fertile section of the great Province of Saskatchewan and is the garden spot of the greatest wheat producing area in the world. The people who have come and made their homes here have prospered to a degree far in excess of their fondest anticipations with the result that the district is populated with a prosperous, satisfied and contented people. Their efforts in cultivating the fertile prairie soil have been re-



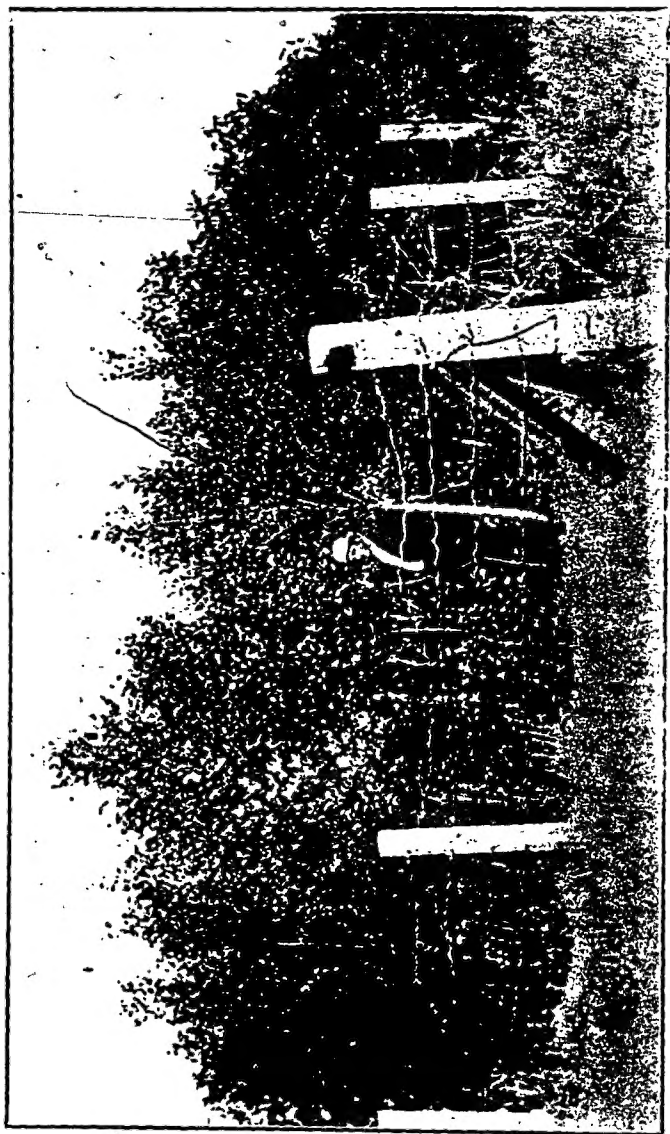
A Credit to the Enterprise of the Farmers of the Craik District

sponded to by rich and abundant harvests, and the country is dotted with the homes of the happy, contented and successful farmers. To the persons who are desirous of bettering their condition and circumstances an investigation of the Craik District will prove of inestimable value as it will result in their settling in this land of health, happiness and golden opportunities.

This district has been indeed fortunate in many ways. The soil is of the richest. The rainfall is abundant. The grain produced each of the years since its first settlement has been of a quantity and quality to make the heart of the farmer rejoice.

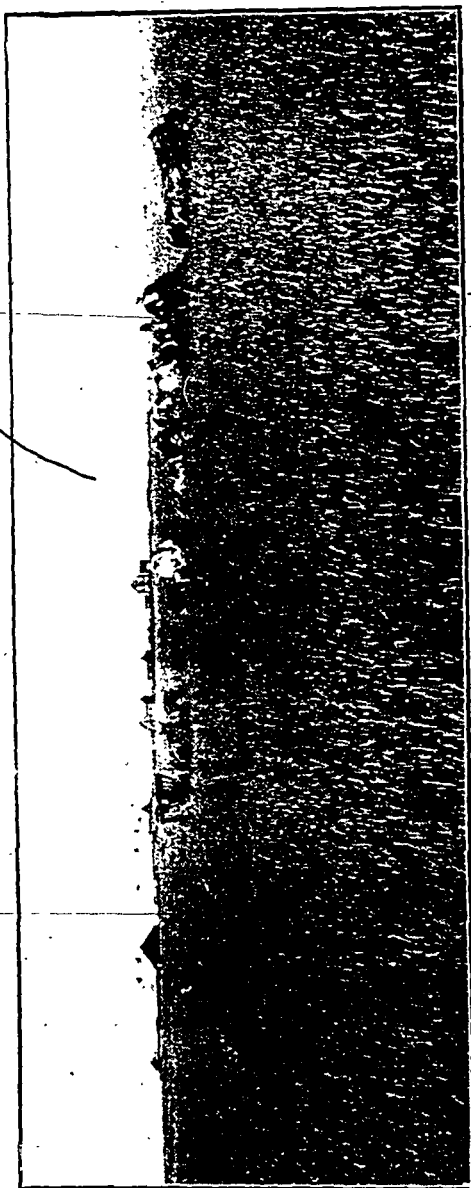
A word about those who have settled this district and are now making it. We have no Indian reservations. No foreign colonies speaking a foreign language, but we have gathered here the best of many countries. People from nearly every state in the Union. People from every province in Canada. People from every part of the British possessions and from many countries of Europe. They are all people of thrift and enterprise, progressive and industrious, prosperous and happy. They will extend to you the glad hand of welcome.

This district has no dependent poor, no almshouses and no need of them. The people here, no matter how poor they were upon their arrival, soon obtained homes and employment and are fast earning a competency. With wages high and land cheap everyone is stimulated to do their best both at earning and saving so that at the present time people in this district who do not own their own homes are seldom met with.



A Five-Year-Old Grove

Grain Growing, especially wheat, has been the chief occupation of the people of this district since its settlement and will continue so for some time to come. Here we have the ideal soil and the ideal climate for successfully growing the famous No. 1 Hard wheat, which has given this Province world-wide notoriety and as the demand is increasing rapidly a ready market is assured for all time to come and it is the opinion of our best authorities that the price will never again reach the low level of a dozen years ago but will advance from year to year. The average wheat crop grown in this district since its settlement has been very satisfactory and an average acre of wheat would each and every year pay in full for the land upon which it was grown. This is a great contrast to many other countries where the profits of the crops grown during a life time would hardly pay for the land upon which it grows and where sometimes after hard struggling for years the father leaves the land to his sons incumbered with a mortgage. Wheat is not the only money crop of this district for the very best yields of oats, flax and barley that can be produced in any country or any clime are to be seen here year after year. The oats weigh over forty pounds to the bushel and sometimes nearly fifty, and are much sought after by the manufacturers of oatmeal and as they yield from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre are indeed profitable. Flax also is a prime favorite with many of our best farmers and has proven a profitable crop. The usual yield is from ten to twenty bushels to the acre, as high as twenty bushels to the acre has been produced. At the time of issuing this booklet the price of flax is considerably above two dollars per bushel. Barley is grown here and does well



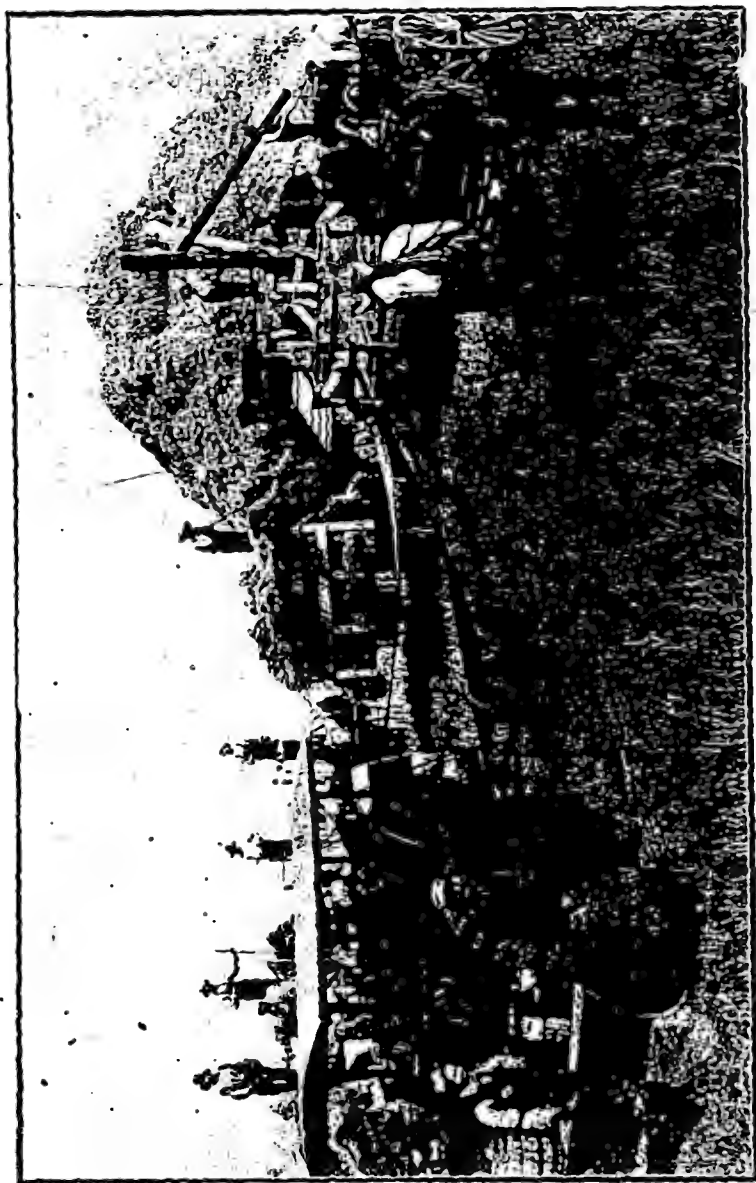
Two Thousand Acres of Wheat

but is usually fed upon the farms. It could be shipped to the market at a profit for there is always a good demand and a fair price.

On the foregoing page it is mentioned that flax has yielded as high as twenty bushels to the acre. This is an erroneous statement and does not do this district full justice. As high as thirty-one bushels of flax to the acre has been produced and a yield of twenty-eight to thirty bushels to the acre is quite common.

The best evidence a farmer can have of the productiveness of the soil is the number of grain elevators to be seen in the district. The grain crop of the Craik district for the year 1909 was stupendous. Nearly one million bushels of wheat were marketed at Craik alone. Produced herein is a view of all the elevators at Craik and another view showing the new one just erected by the farmers with a capacity of sixty thousand bushels. The present capacity of the elevators at Craik is one hundred and fifty-one thousand bushels and will have to be increased as more land is brought under cultivation.

The farmer, no matter where he may live, knows that land that will produce a good vegetable garden will produce good crops of grain. The gardens in the Craik District are something to be admired. The vegetables grown are second to none in both quality and quantity. Potatoes grow abundantly, are of the finest quality, and are raised with very little labor. Potato bugs are unknown. Peas are a native of the soil. All over the prairie the wild pea vine is found. There is no weevil in either peas or beans. Starting in the spring with radishes, onions and lettuce a continuous crop of



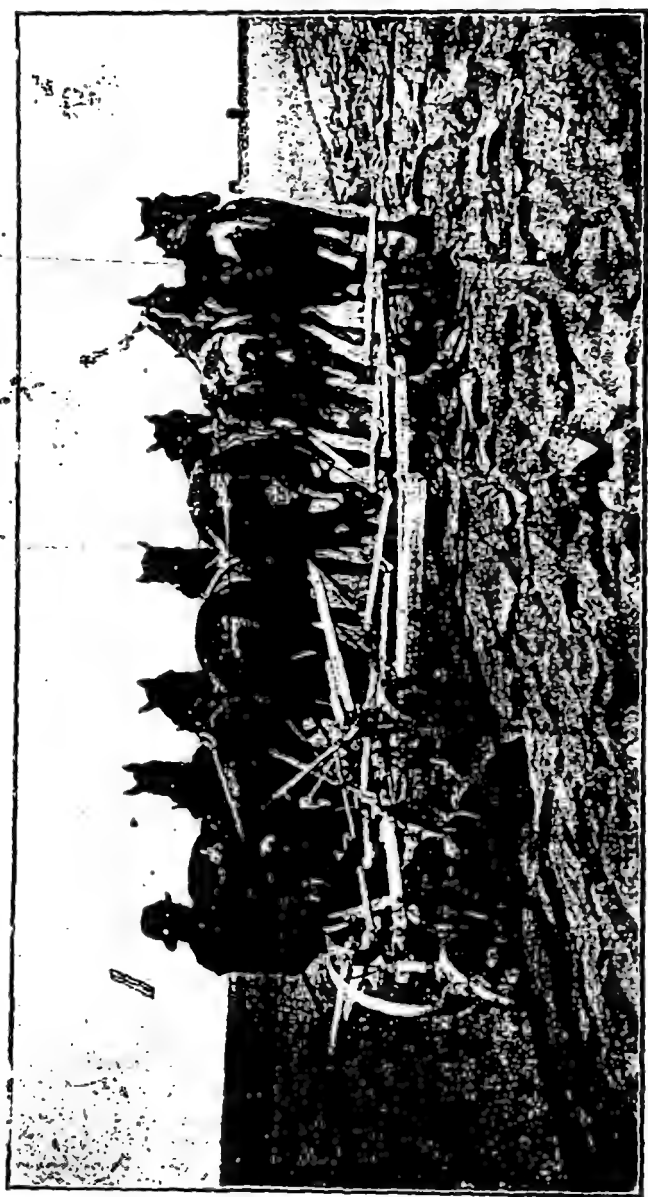
This Wheat Threshed 40 Bushels to the Acre

seasonable vegetables is had throughout the summer, and in the fall the cellars are filled with all kinds of garden produce. Although the supply of moisture for the season of 1910 has been short, yet visitors and landlookers are carrying back with them potatoes weighing from two and one-half pounds to three and one-half pounds each and the largest heads of cauliflower and cabbage they have ever seen as well as samples of onions, beets, carrots, turnips and other vegetables.

The prairie in this district produces a natural growth of grass that cannot be excelled for the fattening of cattle and many settlers who have shipped milch cows from other points have stated that their cows gave larger quantities of milk and produced more butter than they did in the country from which they were shipped. This grass cures standing and horses and cattle thrive during the winter turned loose upon the prairie. Many farmers have made hay of the dead grass in the spring and fed it to their teams while doing hard work in seeding the land, and this was done when the finest of hay could be purchased at from five dollars to seven dollars per ton.

Taxes are unusually low. The settlers fix their own tax rate, the proceeds of which are used locally for the maintenance and improvement of the roads. The Provincial Government is exceedingly liberal in the matter of assisting rural districts. They build all bridges and assist in building roads where heavy grades are a necessity. The settler does not contribute one cent in taxes toward the maintenance of the Provincial, Federal or British Governments.

The rate of school taxation is also fixed by the residents of the districts, the government contributing liberally, some-



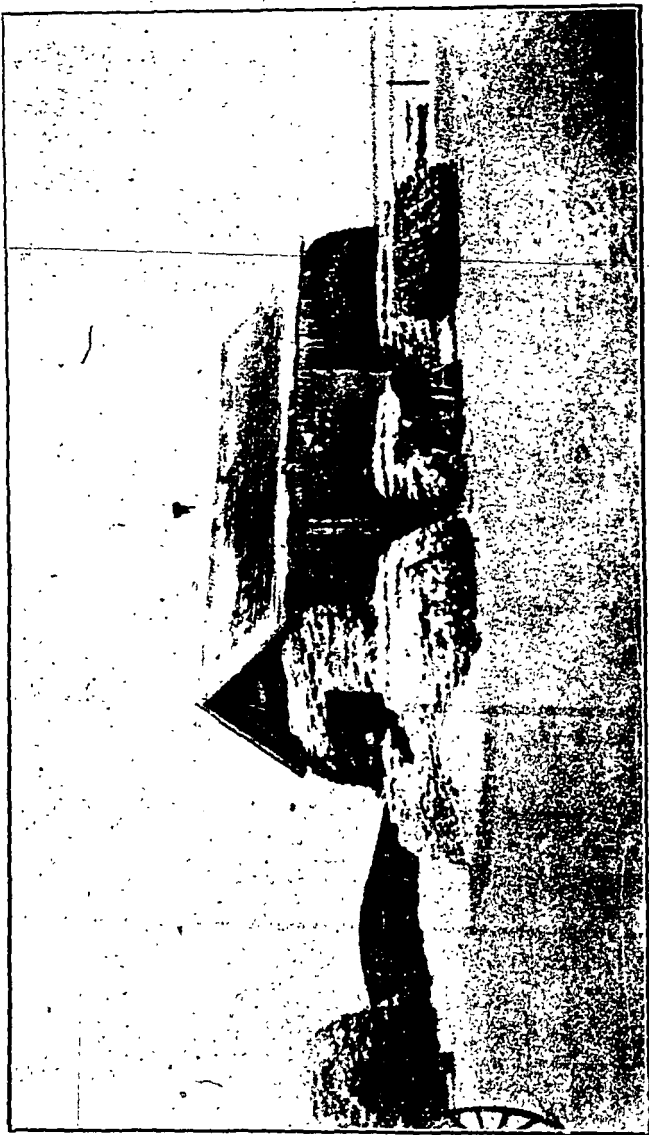
Breaking the Virgin Prairie Soil

times as much as seventy per cent. of the running expenses of the schools.

To the ordinary person living south of the 49th parallel the thought of coming to Western Canada brings up visions of perpetual ice and snow, but these are merely visions and not realities. The fact is that the settler finds it the most equable climate to live in. The dryness of the atmosphere in winter makes the cold not only bearable but enjoyable. Owing to the much greater humidity of the atmosphere in the Central and Eastern States and the British Isles the temperature feels much colder there although the thermometer registers a great deal higher. The summers are the finest in the world. The days are long and full of sunshine. The nights are cool and refreshing.

The annual rainfall in the Craik District is sufficient to produce abundant vegetation but does not interfere with the pleasure, enjoyment or health of the people. It is indeed a rare occurrence for rain to fall during freezing weather. It comes during the growing season and sinks into the ground just when it is most needed by the growing plant which is a great contrast to most countries where it falls upon frozen ground and runs away into streams and rivers and creates a cold, damp, disagreeable atmosphere that seems to almost freeze the marrow in one's bones and makes cold chills chase themselves up and down the spinal column of those who are compelled by circumstances to live in such countries.

This District is also the Sportsmen's Paradise. This was once the home of the buffalo and still abounds with game of many kinds. Antelope have been killed in large

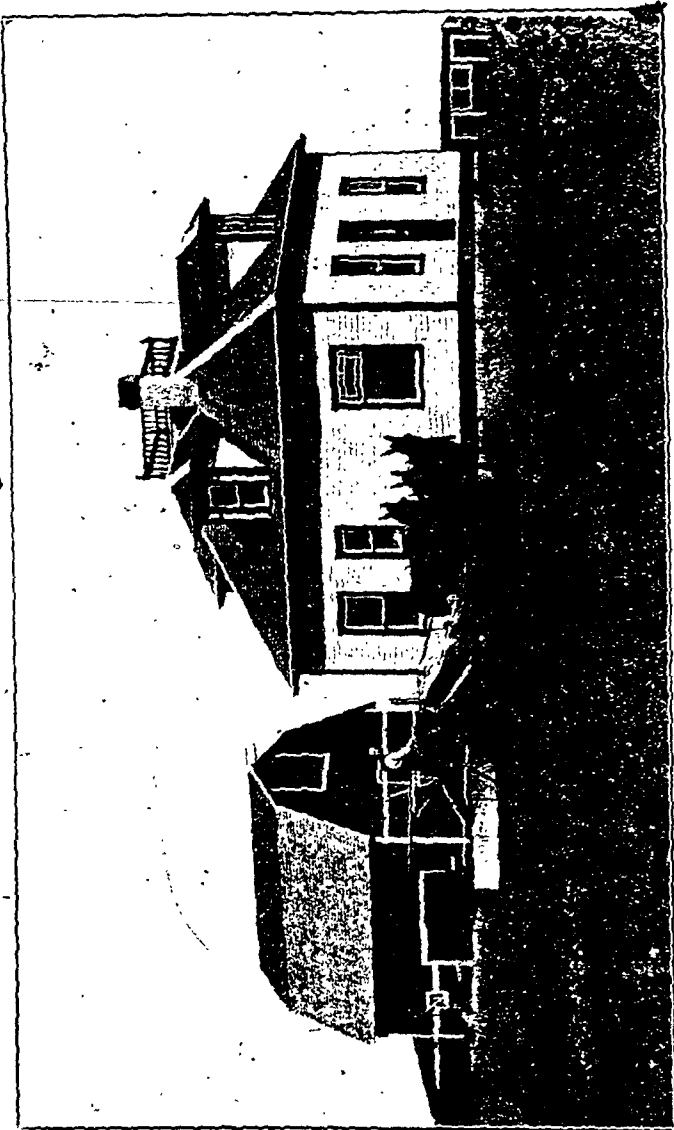


First Home of A. I. Allman

numbers and during the early settlement it furnished the settler's table with meat. Black tail and jumping deer may be killed within a day's drive. Prairie wolves and badgers are plentiful and all sorts of fur-bearing animals such as fox, mink, martin, musk-rat, ermine and skunk are here waiting for the fur catcher. The pin-tailed grouse and prairie chicken are very plentiful and offer the finest kind of sport. This is the natural home of the water-fowl and every kind of duck as well as geese and swan nest and rear their young here and may be killed by the thousands every fall. Bounding the district on the east is Last Mountain Lake teeming with fish and whose shores furnish shooting enough to warrant its being called a sportsman's paradise. Pickerel, pike, white fish and trout are abundant and afford endless opportunities for whiling away a summer's vacation.

The question now arises in the mind of the reader, "What will it cost?"

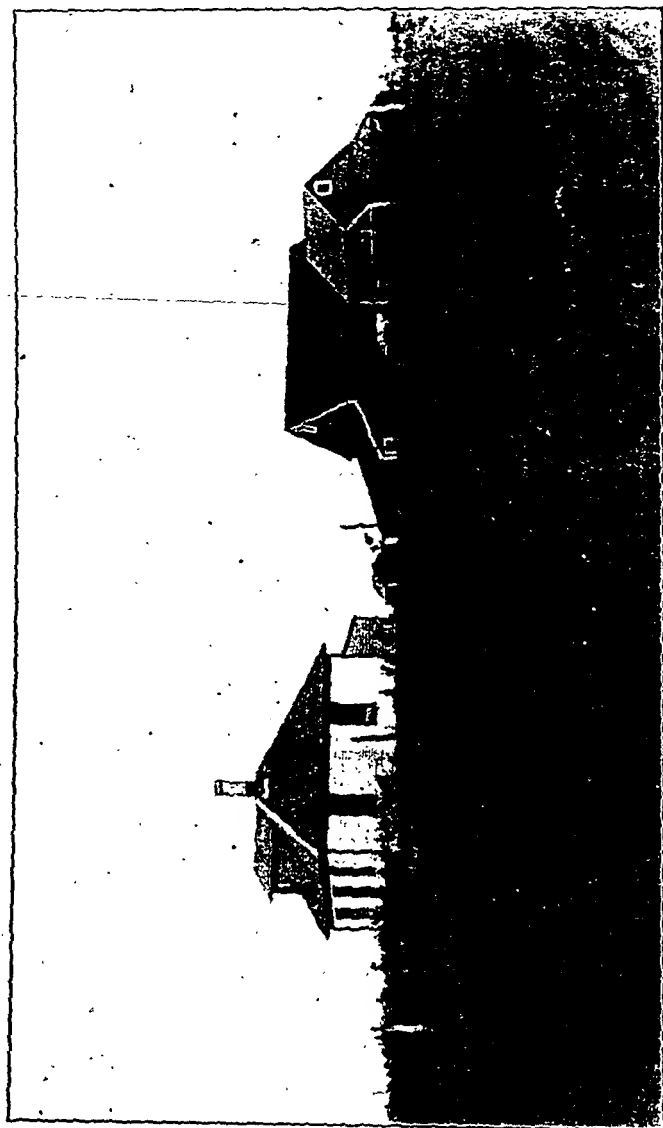
Good land can be purchased in the Craik District at prices ranging all the way from \$12 to \$25 per acre but is rapidly advancing. Figured upon an interest-earning basis it is well worth double those figures. Land may be purchased upon easy terms. Of course the man with the spot cash has a certain advantage but the man with the outfit of tools and teams and money enough to carry him over until he can harvest a crop can purchase a farm upon the crop payment plan and pay for it with a share of the grain raised each and every year until paid for. Or if possessed of a few hundred dollars one may purchase as much land as he wishes by paying down from two to five dollars per acre and have the rest divided into five or six annual payments. Interest is usually six per cent. per annum upon the unpaid balance. This does not apply to wild lands only as good improved farms may be had upon the same terms.



Present Home of A. I. Allman

This Missourian Has Been Shown.

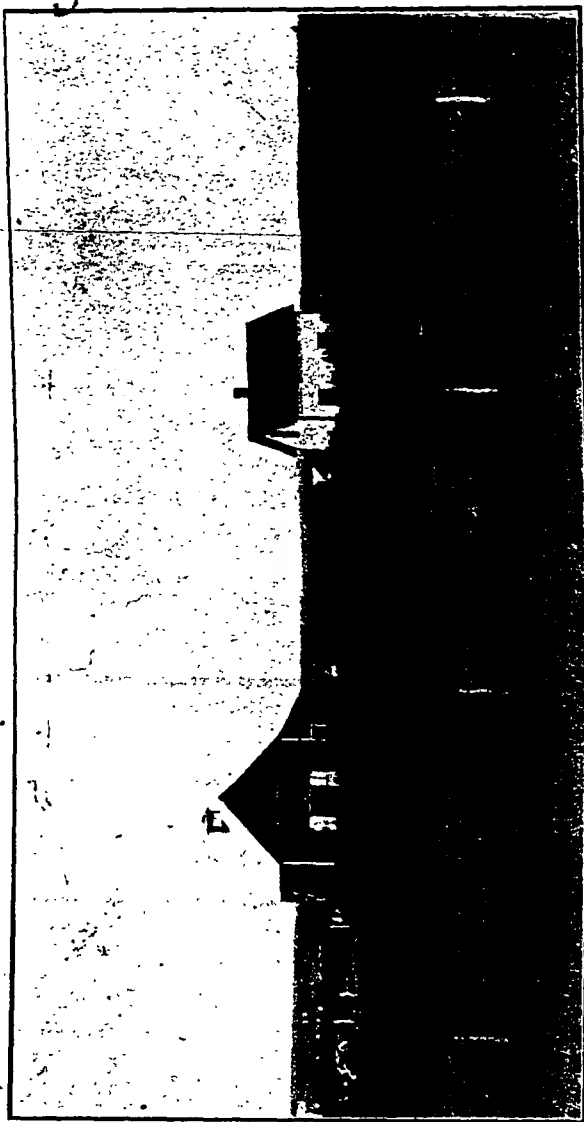
A. L. Allman came to the Craik district in the spring of 1904 from Golden City, Missouri, having bought and homesteaded a half-section the fall previous. We reproduce the first home of Mr. Allman, also his present home and farm buildings. The comparison is suggestive of the opportunities offered by this country and the success that rewards the efforts of the energetic farmer. Mr. Allman is one of the many successful and prosperous farmers of the district. The first year he was here he worked three horses and had only forty acres in crop. He now has eleven head of horses and six hundred acres in crop and has increased his holdings of land to 640 acres, 480 acres of which lies next to the town-site of Craik, and he still has his homestead located ten miles west of the town. Mr. Allman has a wife and five small children to support, and previous to this year has conducted his farming operations without help and last year raised 8000 bushels of grain off 280 acres using only four mules. The average yield of wheat on his home place was 28 bushels per acre and of oats better than 80 bushels per acre. Mr. Allman comes from Missouri and naturally has to be shown, and says they will have to show him that any other country beats this.



Farm Home of Gander H. Kylo

A Fine Country For Stock Raising

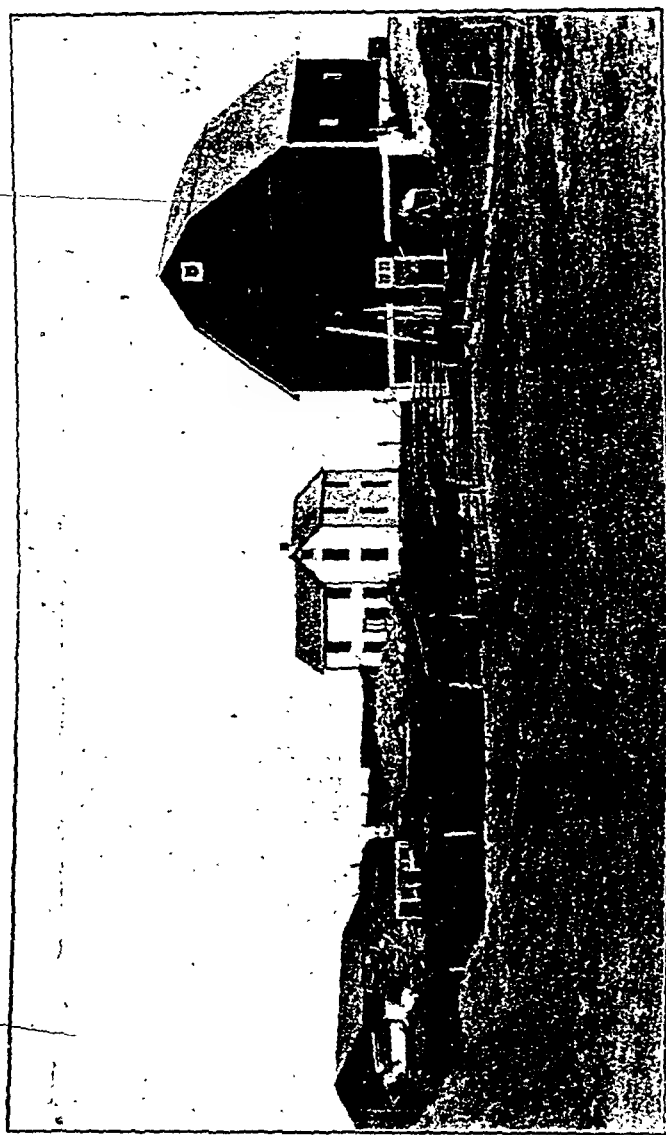
Gunder H. Kylo came from Alexander, Minnesota, to work for a land company in the spring of 1903. He says: "I found the conditions here so good that I located a homestead and afterwards purchased some land, although I had no intention of staying but a few months when I came. I now have three-quarters of a section near Craik with the Little Arm River running through it and am devoting most of my attention to stock raising. During the winter of 1909-1910 I wintered thirty-five head of cattle and twenty-one horses and colts and only fed three tons of hay. The stock was wintered upon wheat, oats and flax straw. I fed to the calves and colts 300 bushels of oats and my stock came through in good condition. The upland hay cures upon the ground and is good feed all through the winter. During the seven years that I have been here there have only been a few weeks each winter that stock could not run out of doors and pick their own living; and on account of the fact that we have no rain during the winter it is an easy matter to house stock comfortably. My stock is 'fit for beef' most of the year right off from the pasture."



Home of P. O. Berg

More Money In Farming Here Than In Minnesota

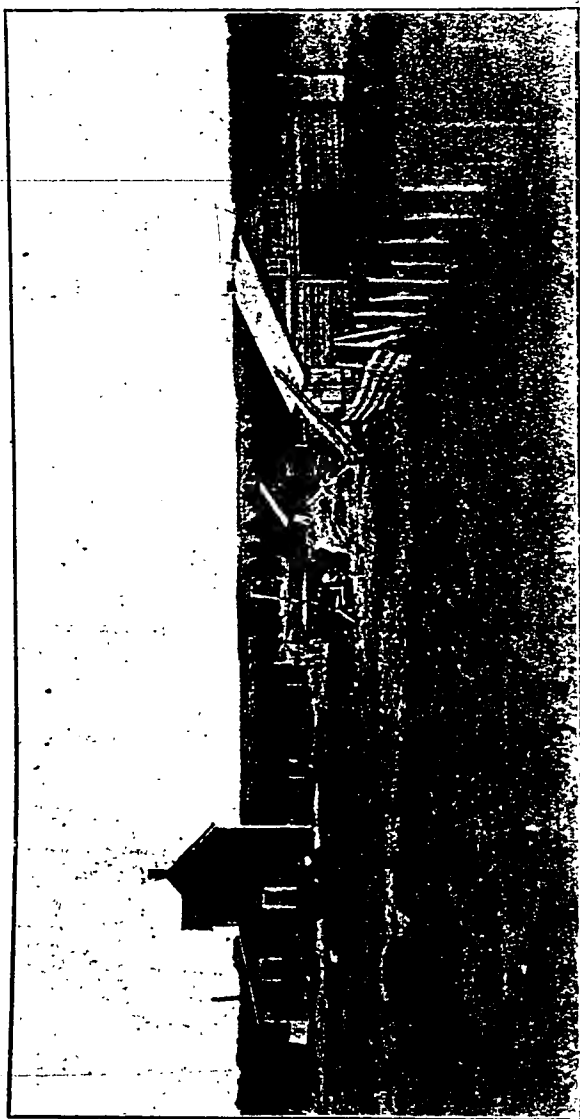
P. O. Berg has been a resident of the Craik district for nearly seven years coming here from Rice County, Minnesota, in the spring of 1901 and located on the homestead, the buildings on which are pictured on the opposite page. As will be noticed by the picture Mr. Berg has a fine grove growing and when the picture was taken the trees had only a four years' growth. Mr. Berg has prospered since coming here and three years ago purchased a half-section joining his homestead. He says he has had good crops every year since he commenced farming here and there is far more money to be made in farming here than in Minnesota. His summer-fallow land this year yielded thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and his entire wheat crop averaged twenty-one bushels to the acre. Mr. Berg has three sons living here—Lawrence, Bernt and William. The two former are each owners of a half-section and William has a homestead. All are doing well and are prosperous farmers.



Farm Place of H. H. Smith

Nine Dollars Per Acre Profit In Nine Months

H. H. Smith came to the Craik district from Tampico, Illinois, in the spring of 1906 and located on a half-section adjoining the townsite on the south. A year later he purchased an adjoining quarter. Mr. Smith also has a homestead west of town. He has both his farm and homestead all under cultivation and has had good crops every season. With the improvements on his half-section it is now valued at \$65 per acre. It is one of the most valuable farms in this district. Is well improved and close to town. Mr. Smith says that this country is all right and is the best country he was ever in for a man to make money with a small investment. Mr. Smith at one time owned 480 acres more land in this district which he purchased at \$11 per acre and inside of eight months sold it for \$20 making a net profit of \$9 per acre.

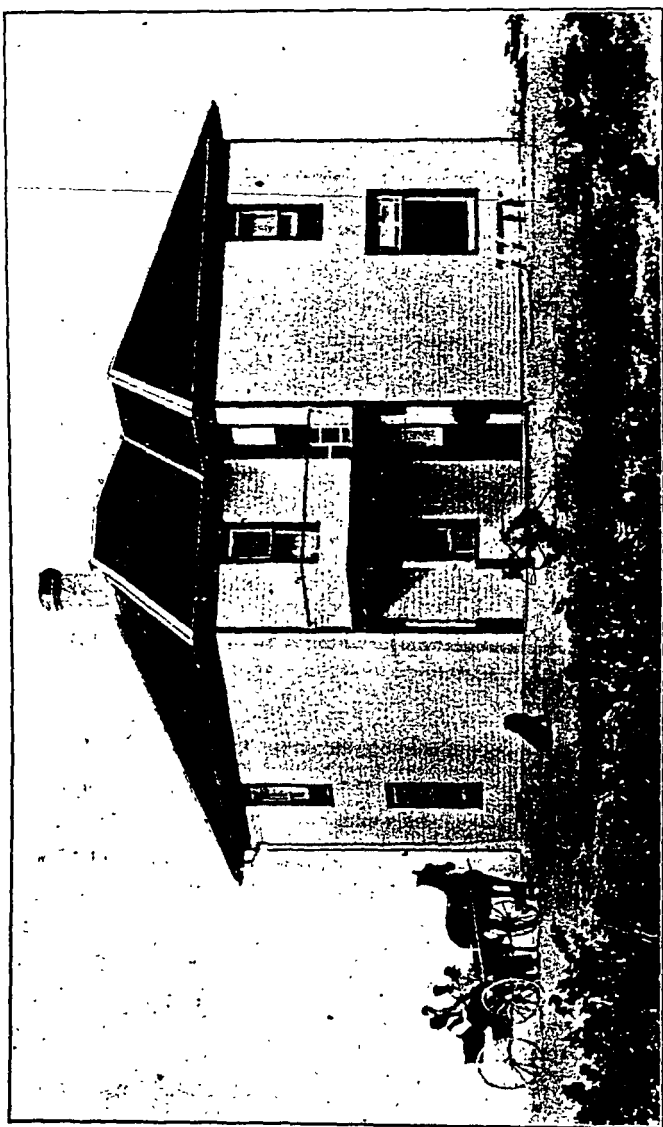


Farm Home of Herman O. Larson

Raises Trees As Well As Wheat

About ten miles east of Craik may be found one of the earliest settlers of this district in the person of Herman O. Larson. Mr. Larson came to Craik in the fall of 1902 and selected his homestead and went into residence in the spring of 1903 with \$85 in cash but a large amount of grit. He came from Chippewa County, Minnesota, where he had been living upon a rented farm. Success has crowned his every effort and today he has one of the nicest 320 acre farms in Western Canada with good improvements and several acres of fine trees that are worth going miles to see. Mr. Larson has taken advantage of the Government's free tree distribution and has received the following: In the year 1904 he received four thousand trees; 1905, three thousand five hundred; 1906, two thousand five hundred and in 1907 two thousand. They consist of ash, box elder, cottonwood, green ash, elm and willow and some of them are seventeen feet high. Mr. Larson says, "It is no trouble to raise trees in this country." In the year 1906 Mr. Larson raised 4500 bushels of grain on 135 acres. Now he has 250 acres under cultivation and is worth ten thousand dollars. Mr. Larson says, "I am pleased with this country for had I remained in Minnesota, in all probability I would still be living upon a rented farm."

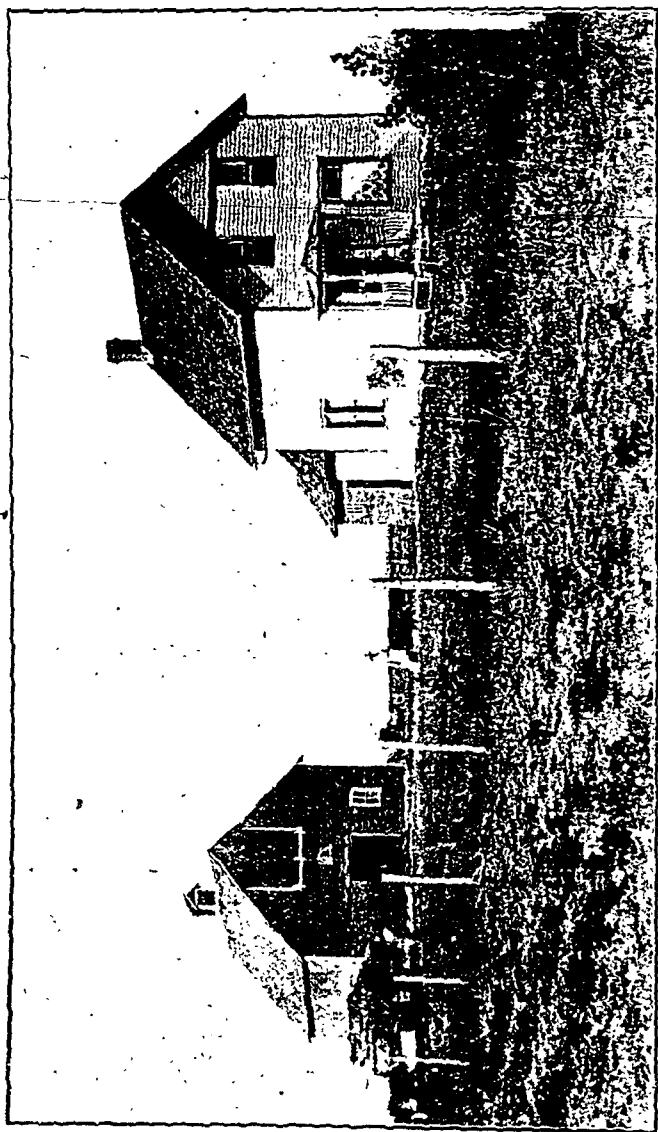
Shaw Library



Residence on Farm of John R. Dillon

Made \$15,000 In Four Years

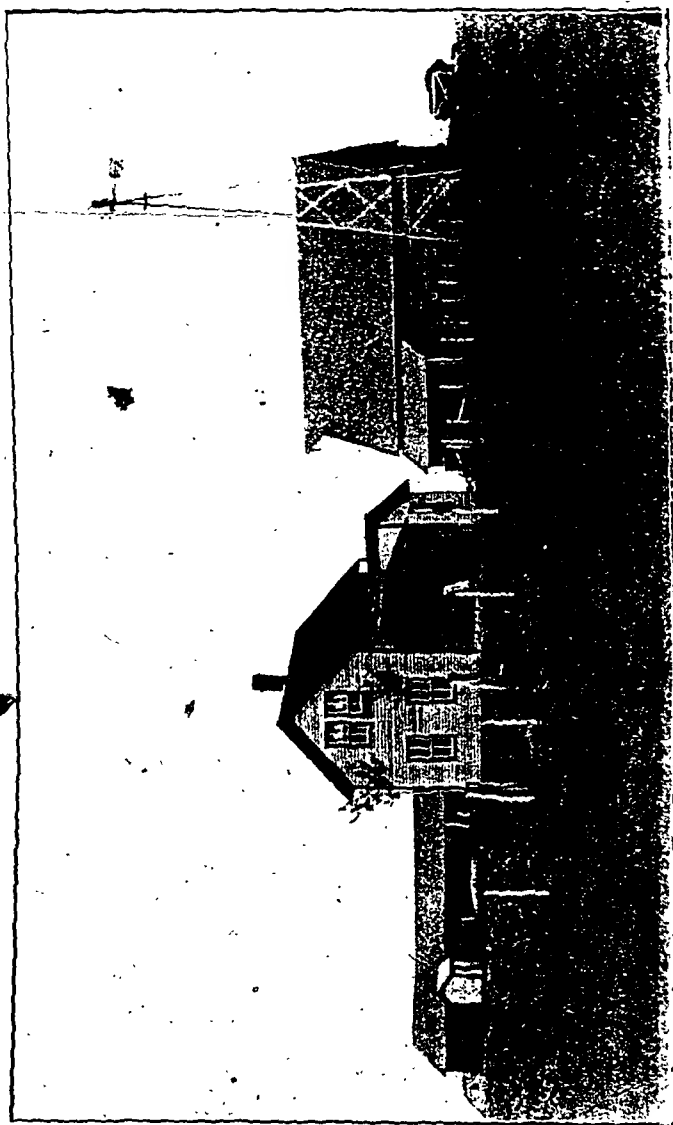
John R. Dillon came to this district in the spring of 1906 and commenced farming-operations on a half-section, two miles north of Craik, which he had purchased two years previous. At the same time he filed on a homestead ten miles northwest of here. Mr. Dillon hails from Mt. Forest, Ontario. He is now farming one and three-quarters sections of land, having rented a section. His third crop, that of last year, threshed out nearly 6,000 bushels. This was from 255 acres. He has 750 acres for crop next year. The accompanying illustration shows the fine residence on his farm which he is just completing. The house is heated by furnace and is modern throughout. Mr. Dillon is another of the energetic farmers of the Craik district that has prospered since locating here. He quit farming in Ontario with about \$3,000 and he would not sell today for less than \$18,000, which means that he has cleared up \$15,000 in the Craik district in the past four years.



Farm Home of William J. Lacheur

Never-Ending Supply of Water

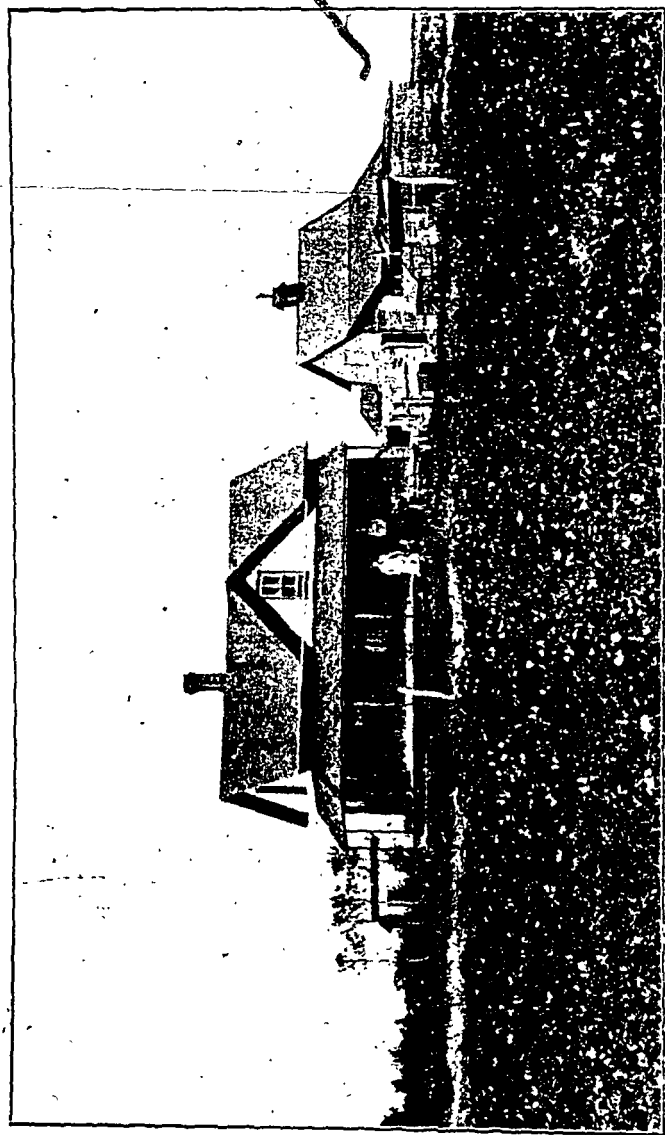
William J. Lacheur located in Craik in the year 1906 and engaged in the livery, feed and sale business, coming from Peterboro, Ontario. He conducted a successful business here until two years ago when he foresaw the great opportunities offered to the farmer in this fertile district and decided to engage in that pursuit. The year previous he filed on a homestead and the next year purchased a half-section and engaged in active farming. Last year he had 235 acres in crop from which he took off 5,200 bushels of grain. In addition to his own holdings this year he rented a section 400 acres of which he put in crop, which with the home place makes him 750 acres in crop this year. This will give a large yield. Mr. Lacheur is well satisfied with the success he has had in farming and thinks this is the ideal place for the energetic and progressive farmer. On his farm he has two wells that give a never-ending supply of the finest of water.



Farm Home of Wogamen Bros.

More Than Doubled Investment In Four Years

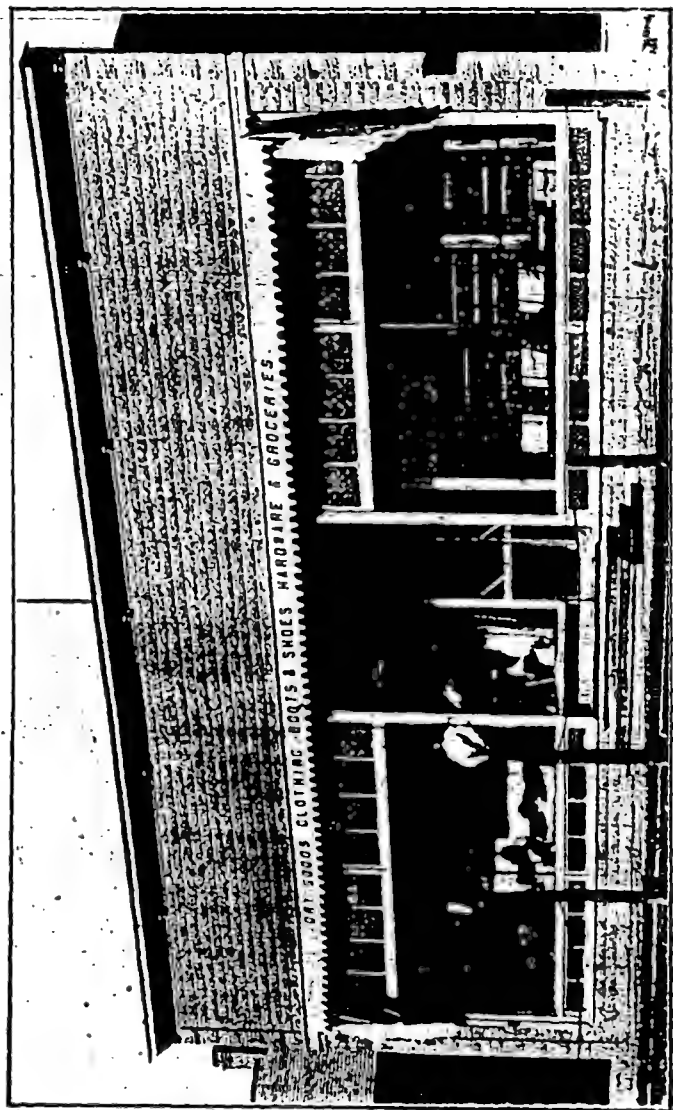
Four years ago last spring Carmon and Marian Wogaman came to the Craik district from Brockville, Ohio, and purchased two sections two miles west of town paying therefor twelve dollars per acre. This was the spring of 1906. Today they would not sell this land for less than twenty-seven dollars per acre and in fact have no desire to sell at all. They are well satisfied with their success in farming here and this is the reason they do not care to dispose of their farm land. They had five-hundred and sixty acres in crop this season and although this was an off year their wheat averaged fifteen bushels to the acre. Last year they raised over sixteen thousand bushels of grain, ten thousand four hundred bushels of which was wheat and the balance oats and barley. The wheat averaged twenty-six bushels to the acre, oats fifty-five and barley forty-two. They have a well that gives an unlimited supply of water and the windmill can be run day and night and not exhaust the supply. They are prosperous farmers and use progressive methods in a country of opportunities and their efforts have been crowned with success.



Farm Home of William H. Gray

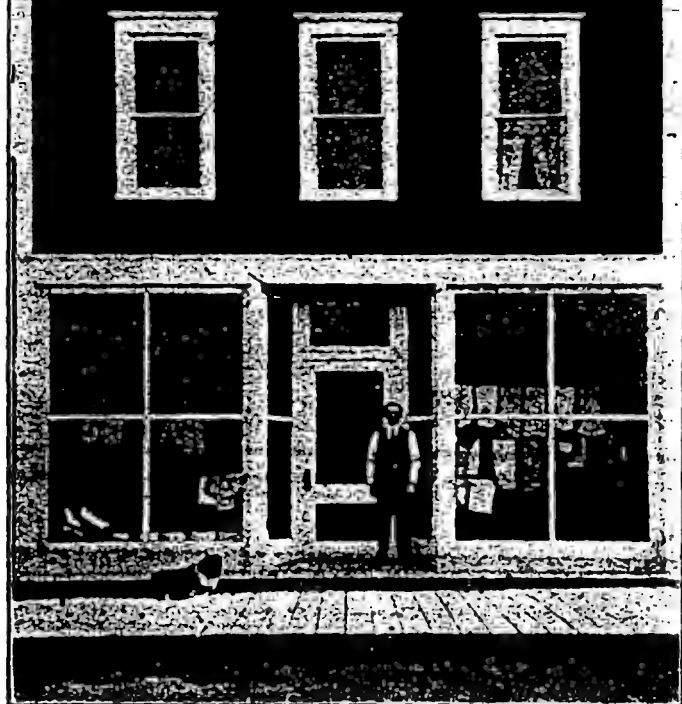
Made Twenty Thousand Dollars In Craik District

William H. Gray says, "I came to the Craik District for the Saskatchewan Land Co. in the spring of 1902 and side-tracked the company's car here and started in to select 250,000 acres for the company. At this time there was nothing in the town of Craik except the station house which was also used as an eating house. In company with six other men I rode over the entire district on horse back and during the whole summer we did not see any kind of a building between the Saskatchewan River and Last Mountain Lake, a distance of fifty-six miles from east to west and sixty miles north and south. Today this whole country is thickly settled with prosperous people. The following summer I purchased the townsite of Craik from the company and homesteaded a quarter section five miles northwest of town. I now have over seven hundred acres under cultivation, fully stocked with horses and implements. I consider my holdings worth twenty thousand dollars and this has all been made since I came here. I would like to see a country that can beat this for the man starting at the bottom. My family consists of a wife and three daughters. I have educated my children and all three are graduates of the Normal School at Regina and each holds a teacher's certificate.

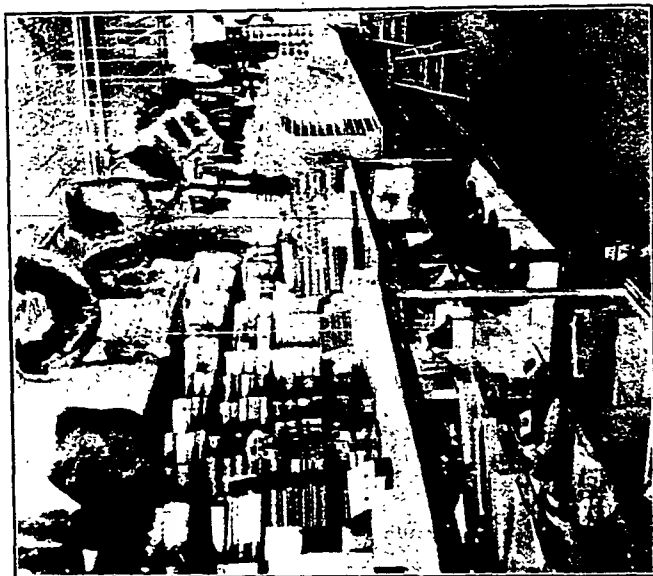


Fifty Foot Plate Glass Front - Crock Hardware Co., Limited

**GENT'S FURNISHINGS
AMERICAN BOOTS & SHOES**

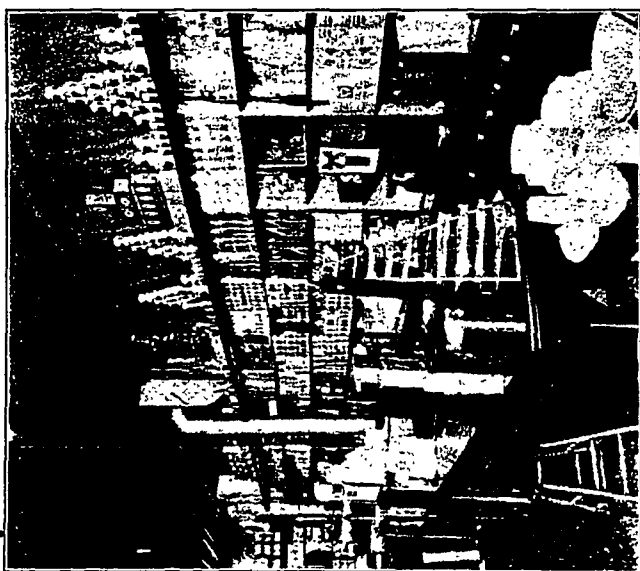


Clothing and Gent's Furnishings Store of Walter Ross

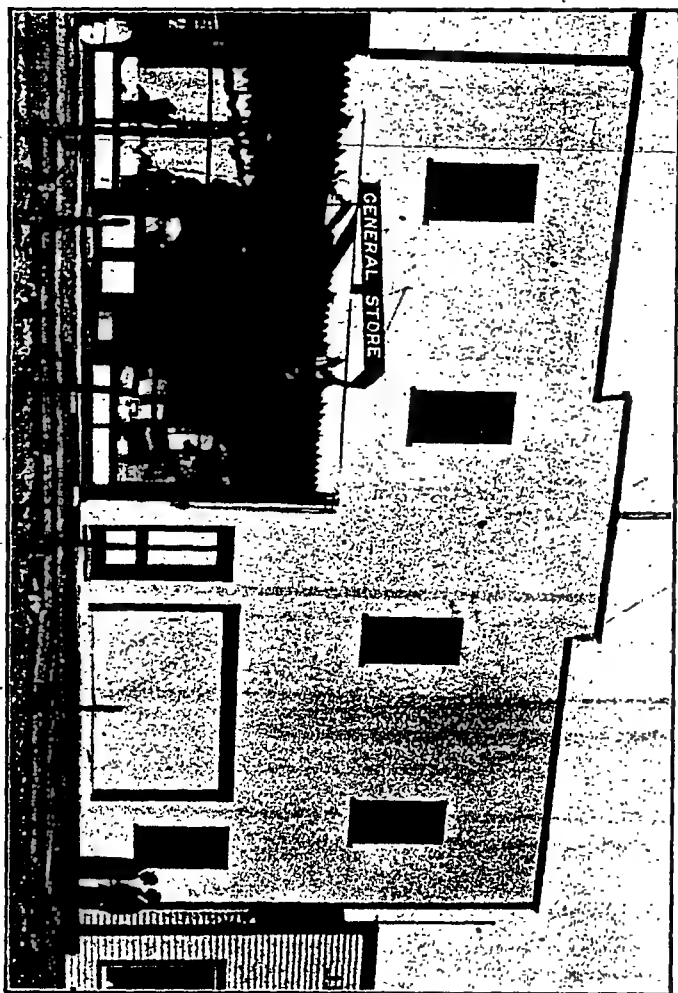


Dry Goods Department

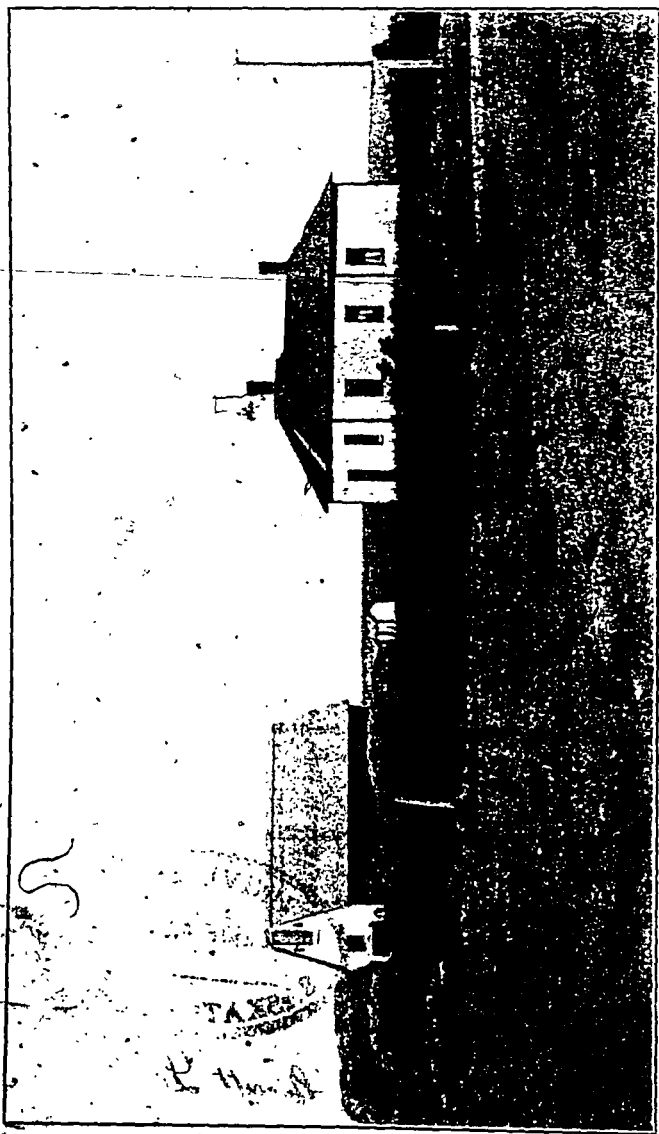
Two Departments in the General Store of A. B. Foote



Grocery Department



General Merchandise Store of the Anderson Supply Co.



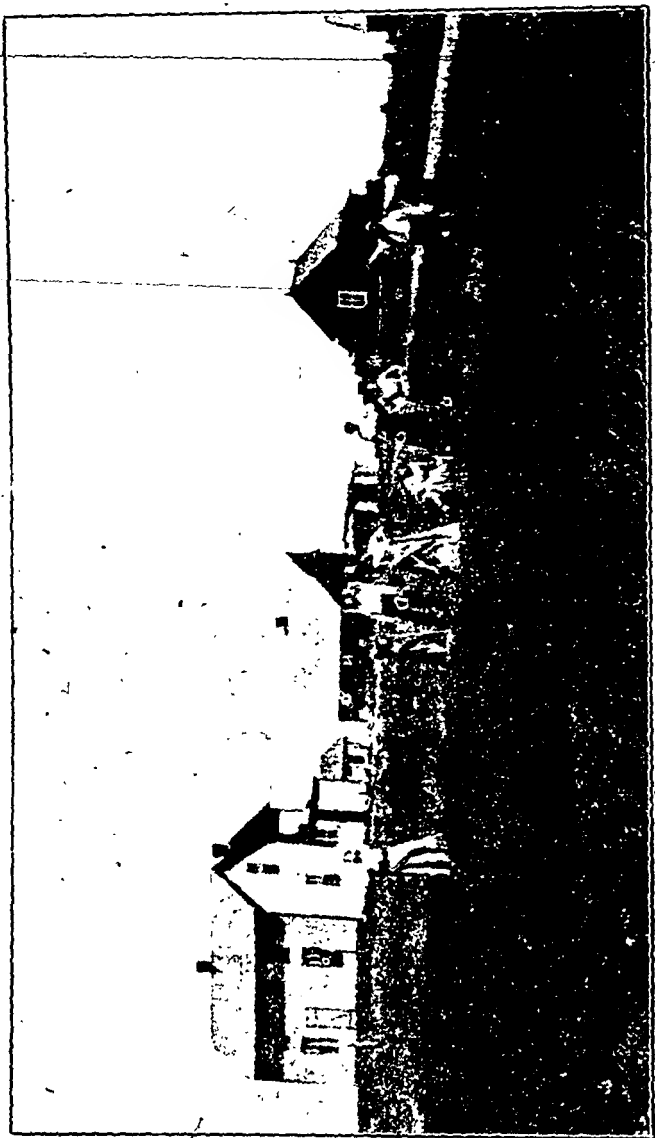
Farm Home of James Bruce

A Scotchman Makes Good

Among the many progressive, industrious farmers of the Craik District, James Bruce stands among the first. Born and reared in Scotland he first tried his fortune in England but thinking that Canada offered more opportunities he came to Saskatchewan six years ago and purchased 320 acres two miles south of Craik. A year and a half later he purchased an adjoining half section, and now has 640 acres under cultivation and is making each and every year 25 to 40 per cent. upon the present valuation of his investment and considering that his land has more than doubled in value since its purchase, it shows a good balance on the ledger, and he says that what he has done can be done by any one possessing a few hundred dollars and a determination to succeed.



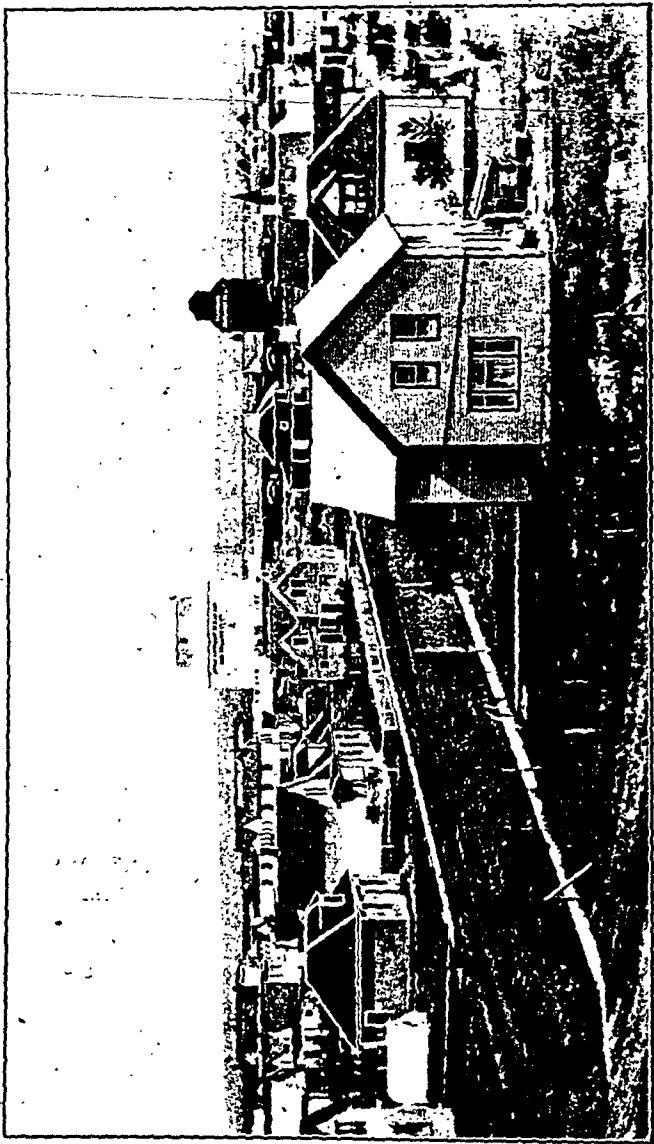
Shortt Library



Farm Home of William H. Wolff

Another of the Satisfied Settlers

William H. Wolff was born in New York city in the year 1849. When he was thirty years of age and having a wife and two children he moved to Billings, Missouri, where he first took up farming. Later he became engaged in the general merchandise and milling business but soon dropped back to farming again. In 1903 Mr. Wolff, seeing that he had not sufficient means to secure good homes for his boys, owing to the fact that land prices were very high in Missouri, decided to come to Western Canada. Accordingly in the fall of that same year, when crops were about ready to harvest, he made a trip through Saskatchewan which convinced him that this was the place for him and at once located on a homestead twenty-seven miles northeast of Craik, secured homesteads for his boys and also purchased a section of land. In 1904 he brought his wife, four sons and four daughters here. He says he is well pleased with his choice. The sod house in the accompanying illustration was the first residence near Wolffton. Mr. Wolff is doing well, in 1909 having threshed over 10,000 bushels of grain and expects about the same this season.



Part of One of Residential Sections of Cralk

The Hub of the Craik District

It is a well known fact that in order to have a town there must be something to support it, either mining, manufacturing, lumbering, tourists or agriculture and by looking at a town it is easy to tell whether the industry that supports it is in a flourishing condition or not.

The town of Craik depends solely upon the surrounding farms for its support and with a view of convincing the reader beyond a doubt that farming pays in the Craik district and is in a prosperous condition today there are presented a few views from the Town of Craik.

Craik is on the Canadian Northern Railway, seventy-three miles north of Regina, the Capital of Saskatchewan, and about half way between Regina and Saskatoon and is easily the best, most wide-awake, up-to-date and prosperous town between those cities, if not in the whole Province. Craik was incorporated as a town August 1, 1907, and has a population of about six hundred and there is more business done in Craik annually than is done in cities of from two to three thousand in other countries. Its business men are energetic and progressive and are wide-awake to the needs and wants of their patrons. The stores carry large stocks of up-to-date goods and are able to supply not only all the necessities but the luxuries as well, so there is no occasion to send to the stores of the larger cities.

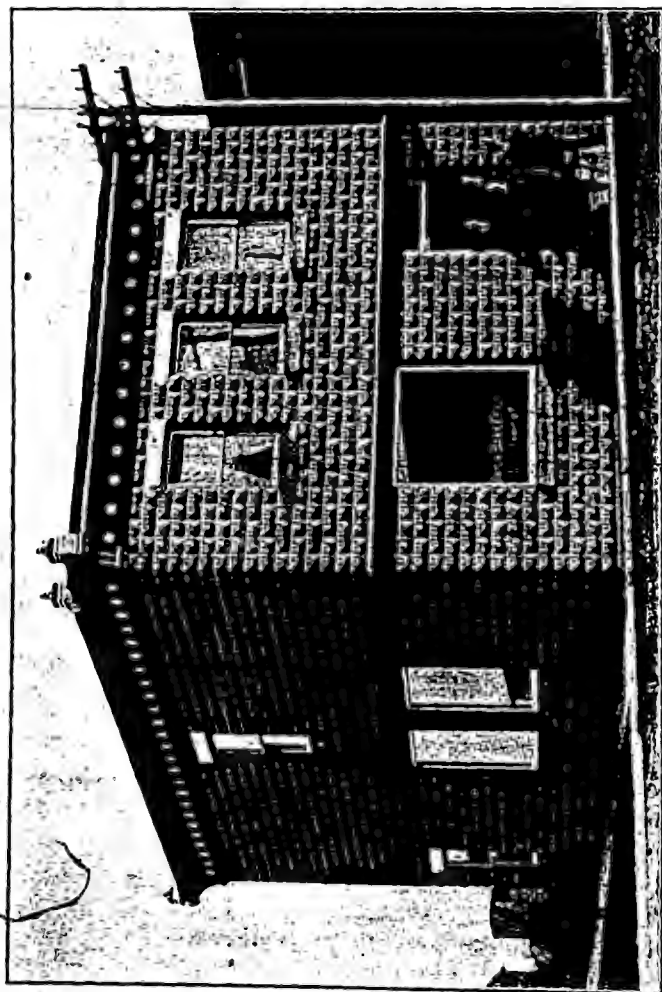


Craik's School Building

Craik is one of the largest grain shipping points in Saskatchewan and during last season nearly one million bushels of wheat were marketed here. The production of wheat has increased faster than the shipping facilities so that the farmers of the district took the matter in hand and have just completed a new elevator with a capacity of sixty thousand bushels, making a total of 151,000 bushels elevator capacity. This increase in storage and shipping facilities insure to the farmers the right price for their grain in addition to fair treatment as to weights, grades and dockage. At least three-fourths of the lands in the district are yet to be brought under cultivation and when this has been done Craik should be one of the largest initial wheat shipping points on the American continent.

The progressiveness, prosperity and stability of a community can be and generally is measured by its educational system. It is invariably true, that the community which supports and maintains good public schools is made up of progressive people who are in a prosperous condition. Presented herewith is a half-tone reproduction of Craik's public school building. The people of Craik take pride in the fact that few, if any, towns of the size, have as substantial and as beautiful a school building or support as excellent an educational system.

In religious matters as well as in educational Craik is well to the front. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Church of England have fine buildings and the Roman Catholics and Lutherans hold frequent services here and with their societies and guilds look well after the spiritual welfare of the people.



Union Bank Building

The Masons, Brotherhood of American Yeomen and Canadian Order of Forresters are the secret and benevolent orders of the town.

The people of Craik are a sociable class and all through the year and during the winter especially there is a continuous round of theatres, balls and parties in addition to many society events that compare favorably with those of any town. In matters of sport also Craik takes much pride. A baseball club and hockey team are liberally supported. Tennis and curling are played by many. A large enclosed skating rink adds to the winter's pleasure.

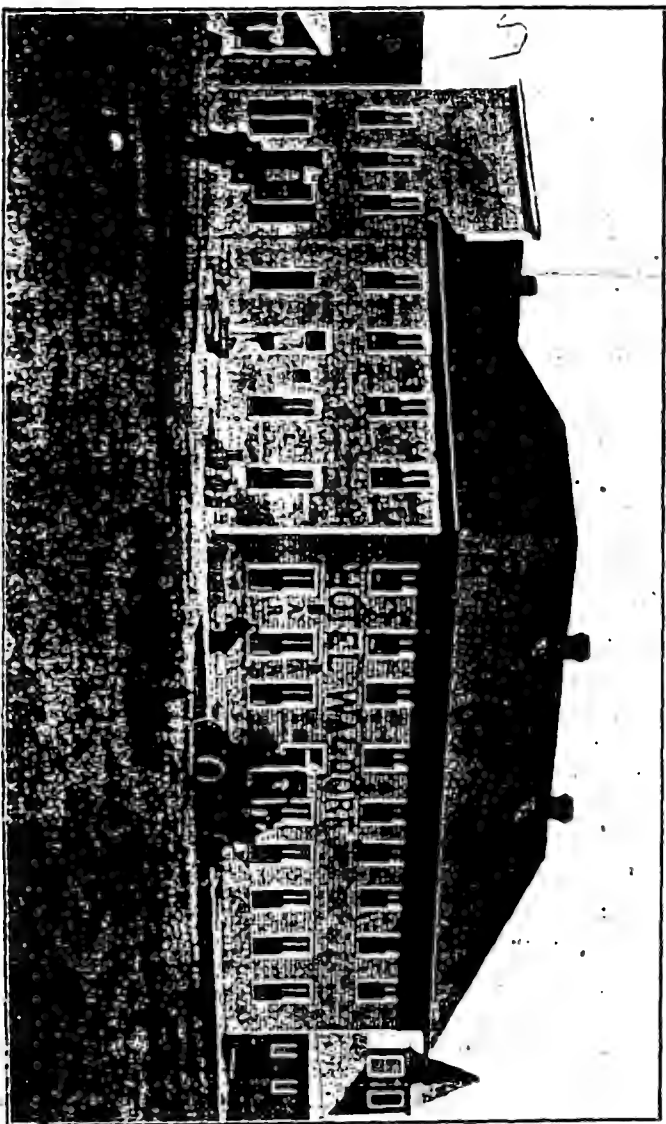
The travelling public is well looked after by two hotels and judged by the words of praise heard up and down the line and the fact that their capacity is taxed to the utmost the accommodations are superior to those found in most towns. And one stopping at either house will be well received, bountifully fed, comfortable and cleanly lodged, and will long remember the pleasant and homelike atmosphere of the Craik hotels.

One has only to look at the views of the business houses here presented to see that Craik is well supplied in all lines. The professions also are well represented.

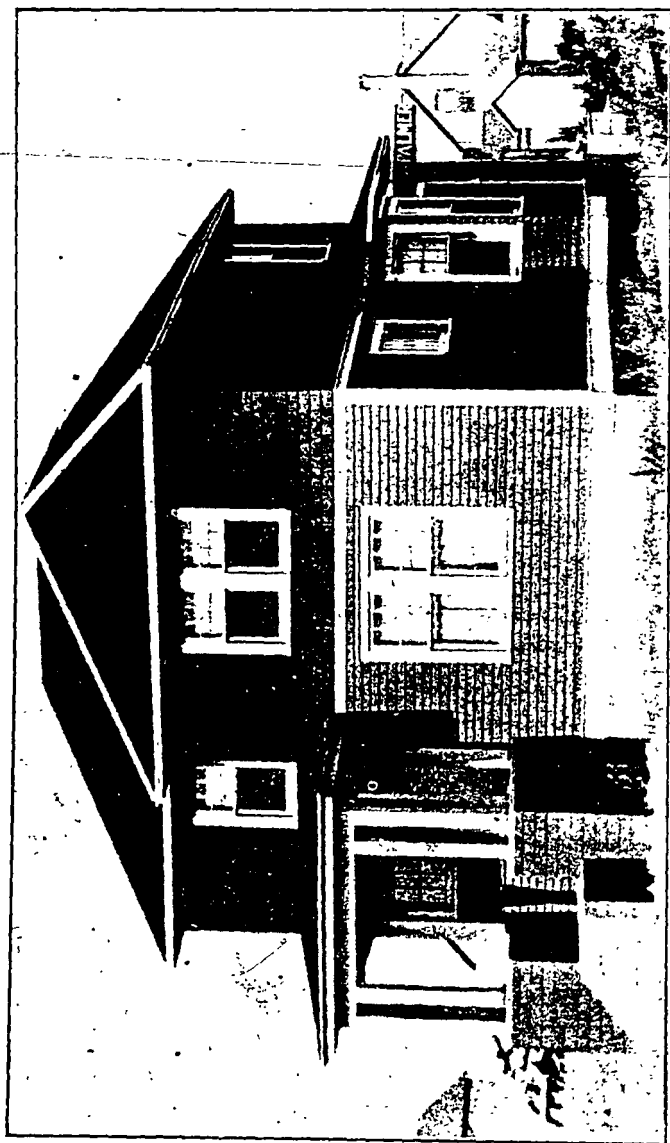
A few of the many fine residences are reproduced and only a few. Craik has more and better residences than any other town in the province with a like population and a number of new homes are now under construction. The residences for the most part are substantially built, have the modern conveniences, all of which testifies to the confidence the residents have in the town and the district.



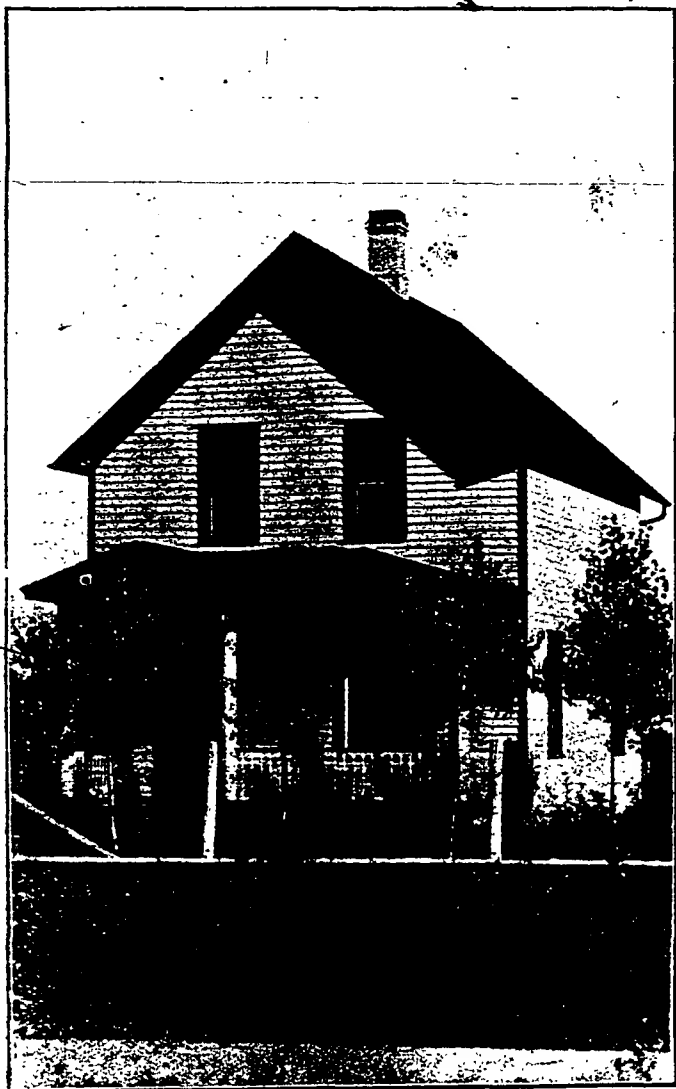
(The East Side Store - James R. Rowley, Proprietor.



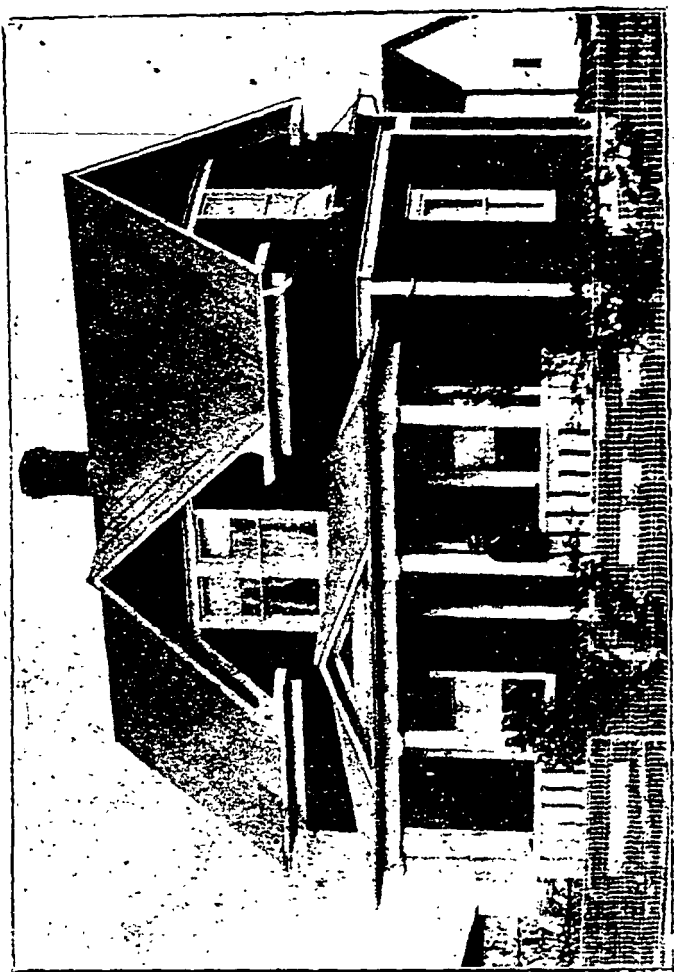
One of Craik's Popular Hostels



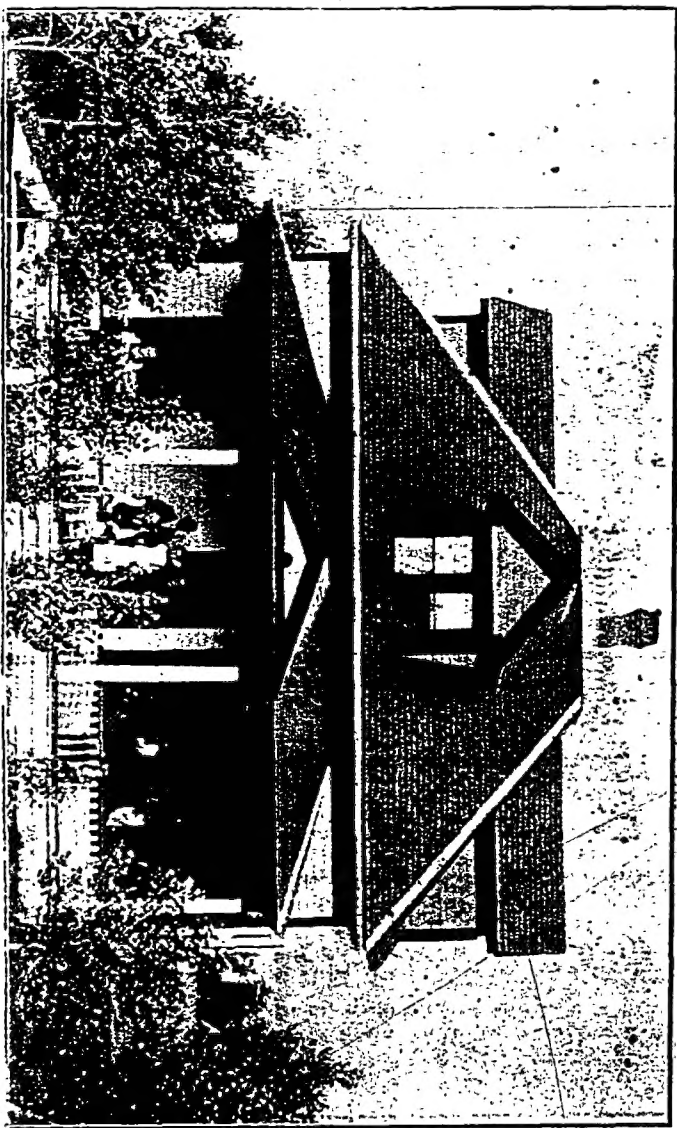
Residence of Dr. W. M. R. Palmer



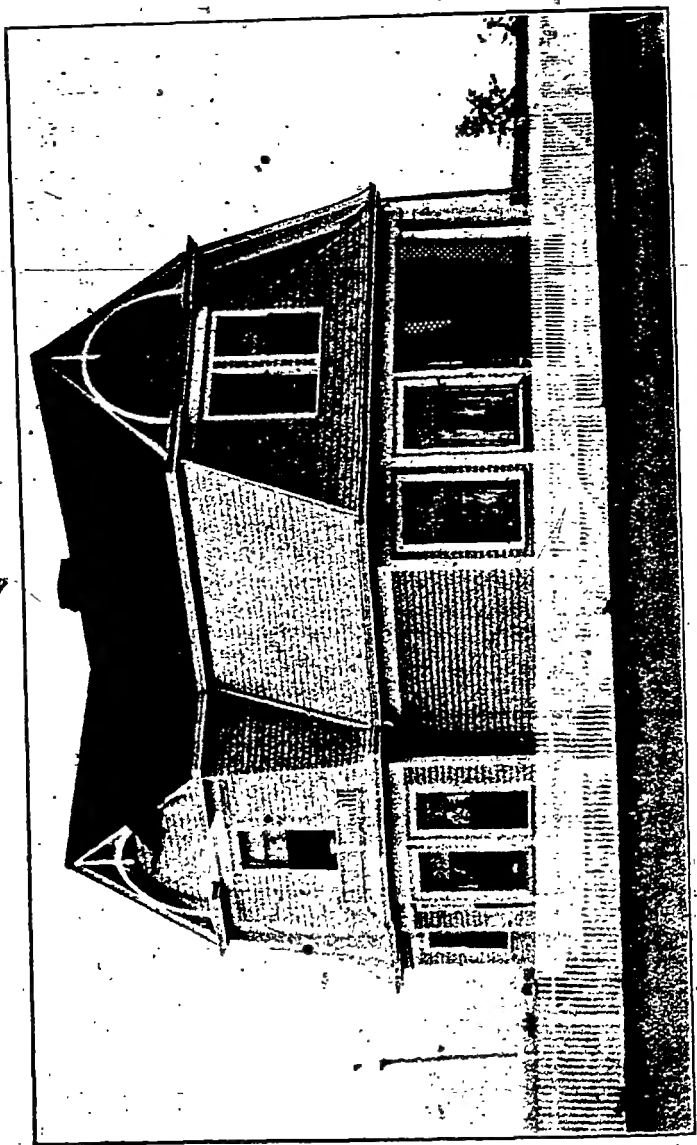
Residence of Fred. R. Ruemper



Residence of John Gibson



Residence of Allan C. Wilson



Residence of W. H. Wilson

**If you are interested and want
further information write the**

Secretary

CRAIK BOARD OF TRADE

Craik, Sask., Canada

